

Fig. 1

```

<pbbook type="novel" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="E:\LEX\CVT\pbnovel.xsd">
  <head>
    <title>The Time Machine</title>
    <author>H' G Wells</author>
  </head>
  <body>
    <chapter>
      <head>
        <chap_title>I</chap_title>
      </head>
      <body>
        <para number="2">The Time Traveller (for so it will be convenient to speak of him) was
expounding a recondite matter to us. His grey eyes shone and twinkled, and his usually pale face was flushed and
animated. The fire burned brightly, and the soft radiance of the incandescent lights in the lilies of silver caught the
bubbles that flashed and passed in our glasses. Our chairs, being his patents, embraced and caressed us rather
than submitted to be sat upon, and there was that luxurious after-dinner atmosphere when thought roams
gracefully free of the trammels of precision. And he put it to us in this way--marking the points with a lean
forefinger--as we sat and lazily admired his earnestness over this new paradox (as we thought it:) and his
fecundity.</para>
        <para number="3">'You must follow me carefully. I shall have to controvert one or two ideas that
are almost universally accepted. The geometry, for instance, they taught you at school is founded on a
misconception.'</para>
        <para number="4">'Is not that rather a large thing to expect us to begin upon?' said Filby, an
argumentative person with red hair.</para>
        <para number="5">'I do not mean to ask you to accept anything without reasonable ground for it.
You will soon admit as much as I need from you. You know of course that a mathematical line, a line of thickness
NIL, has no real existence. They taught you that? Neither has a mathematical plane. These things are mere
abstractions.'</para>
        <para number="6">'That is all right,' said the Psychologist.</para>
        <para number="7">'Nor, having only length, breadth, and thickness, can a cube have a real
existence.'</para>
      </body>
    </chapter>
  </body>
</pbbook>

```

Fig 2

3/16

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- edited with XMLSPY v5 U (http://www.xmlspy.com) by Eva (Eva) -->
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
  <xs:element name="format">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>Comment describing your root
element</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="book-name"/>
        <xs:element name="page-size"/>
        <xs:element name="margins">
          <xs:complexType>
            <xs:sequence>
              <xs:element name="top"/>
              <xs:element name="bottom"/>
              <xs:element name="left"/>
              <xs:element name="right"/>
            </xs:sequence>
          </xs:complexType>
        </xs:element>
        <xs:element name="font">
          <xs:complexType>
            <xs:sequence>
              <xs:element name="family"/>
              <xs:element name="size"/>
            </xs:sequence>
          </xs:complexType>
        </xs:element>
        <xs:element name="spacing">
          <xs:complexType>
            <xs:sequence>
              <xs:element name="character"
minOccurs="0"/>
              <xs:element name="word"
minOccurs="0"/>
              <xs:element name="leading"/>
            </xs:sequence>
          </xs:complexType>
        </xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>

```

Fig. 3

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0" xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">
  <xsl:output method="xml"/>
  <xsl:template/>
  <xsl:template match="/">
    <fo:root xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format">
      <fo:layout-master-set>
        <fo:simple-page-master master-name="simple"
          page-height="175mm" page-width="105mm" margin-left="10mm"
          margin-right="10mm">
          <fo:region-body margin-top="6mm"
            margin-bottom="12mm"/>
        </fo:simple-page-master>
      </fo:layout-master-set>
      <fo:page-sequence master-reference="simple">
        <fo:flow flow-name="xsl-region-body">
          <xsl:apply-templates/>
        </fo:flow>
      </fo:page-sequence>
    </fo:root>
  </xsl:template>
  <xsl:template match="para">
    <fo:block padding-before="10pt" font-size="8pt"
      font="times-roman" orphans="5">
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </fo:block>
  </xsl:template>
  <xsl:template match="chap_title">
    <fo:block text-align="center" font-weight="bold" space-after="6pt"
      font-size="10pt">
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </fo:block>
  </xsl:template>
  <xsl:template match="title">
    <fo:block text-align="center" space-after="6pt" font-weight="bold"
      font-size="10pt">
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </fo:block>
  </xsl:template>
  <xsl:template match="author">
    <fo:block text-align="center" space-after="6pt" font-weight="bold"
      font-size="10pt">
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </fo:block>
  </xsl:template>
  <xsl:template match="chapter">
    <fo:block break-after="page">
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </fo:block>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>

```

Fig 4

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><fo:root xmlns:fo="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Format"><fo:layout-
master-set><fo:simple-page-master master-name="simple" page-height="175mm" page-width="105mm" margin-
left="10mm" margin-right="10mm"><fo:region-body margin-top="6mm" margin-bottom="12mm"/></fo:simple-page-
master></fo:layout-master-set><fo:page-sequence master-reference="simple"><fo:flow flow-name="xsl-region-
body"><fo:block text-align="center" space-after="6pt" font-weight="bold" font-size="10pt">The Time
Machine</fo:block><fo:block text-align="center" space-after="6pt" font-weight="bold" font-size="10pt">H G
Wells</fo:block><fo:block break-after="page"><fo:block text-align="center" font-weight="bold" space-after="6pt"
font-size="10pt">|</fo:block><fo:block padding-before="10pt" font-size="8pt" font="times-roman" orphans="5">The
Time Traveller (for so it will be convenient to speak of him) was expounding a recondite matter to us. His grey eyes
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font="times-roman" orphans="5">`You must follow me carefully. I shall have to controvert one or two ideas that are
almost universally accepted. The geometry, for instance, they taught you at school is founded on a
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Neither has a mathematical plane. These things are mere abstractions.`</fo:block><fo:block padding-before="10pt"
font-size="8pt" font="times-roman" orphans="5">`That is all right,` said the Psychologist.</fo:block><fo:block
padding-before="10pt" font-size="8pt" font="times-roman" orphans="5">`Nor, having only length, breadth, and
thickness, can a cube have a real existence.`</fo:block></fo:block></fo:flow></fo:page-sequence></fo:root>
```

Fig 5

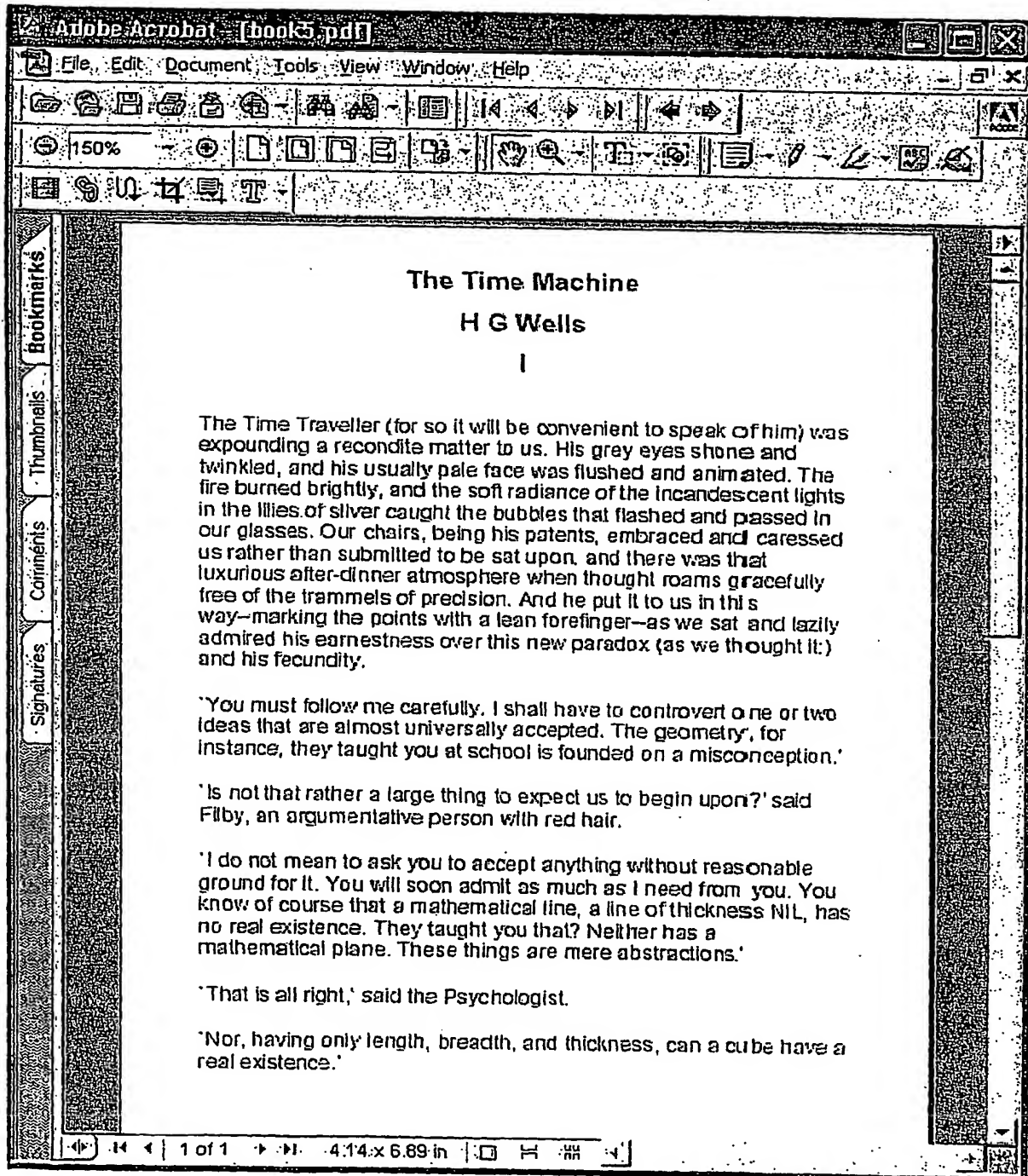


Fig 6

[illegible]

Fig 7

The quick brown fox jumps over  
the lazy dog. The quick brown fox  
jumps over the lazy dog. The quick  
brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.  
The quick brown fox jumps over  
the lazy dog. The quick brown fox  
jumps over the lazy dog. The quick  
brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.  
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brown fox jumps over the lazy dog .  
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jumps over the lazy dog. The quick  
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Fig 8

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 9

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 10

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 11

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the  
lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps  
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brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.  
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the  
lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 12

The quick brown foX

Fig 13

The quick brown fox

Fig 14

12/16

The QUICK brown FOX jumps OVER the LAZY dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The *quick* brown *fox* jumps *over* the *lazy* dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 15

The *quick* BROWN fox jumps OVER the lazy DOG.

The quick brown fox jumps over the last dog.

Fig 16

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.

Fig 17

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 18

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 19

13/16

Hardy sees parallels with the general theory of relativity, Einstein's theory of gravity.  
"The mathematical framework of the theory-the geometry of curved space-was actually discovered ahead of time by Bernhard Riemann and others in the mid-19th century," he says. "It's only bad luck that the same thing did not happen for quantum theory."

So what would it have taken for quantum theory to be discovered in the Victorian era? Hardy highlights the crucial difference between classical probability theory and quantum theory. Imagine two boxes and a ball; if the ball is in one box it represents the binary digit "1", in the other box it represents "0". "In classical probability theory these are the only options," says Hardy. "But in quantum theory, the ball can be in both boxes at the same time-there is a continuum of states between 0 and 1."

Fig. 20

Hardy sees parallels with the general theory of relativity, Einstein's theory of gravity.  
"The mathematical framework of the theory-the geometry of curved space-was actually discovered ahead of time by Bernhard Riemann and others in the mid-19th century," he says. "It's only bad luck that the same thing did not happen for quantum theory."

So what would it have taken for quantum theory to be discovered in the Victorian era? Hardy highlights the crucial difference between classical probability theory and quantum theory. Imagine two boxes and a ball; if the ball is in one box it represents the binary digit "1", in the other box it represents "0". "In classical probability theory these are the only options," says Hardy. "But in quantum theory, the ball can be in both boxes at the same time-there is a continuum of states between 0 and 1."

Fig. 21

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 22

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Fig 23

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Fig 24

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.  
 . .. . . . . . . .

Fig 25

123, 456, 789

Fig 26

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.  
 ♠ ♣ ♥ ♦ ♠ ♣ ♥ ♦ ♠

Fig 27

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.  
 ◀ ▶

Fig 28

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